North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. | PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. | WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. | RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851. | NO. 64.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE.

Valuable Secret Disclosed.

The welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal distaste to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo*, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances) dwelling in marble Halls, surrounded by parasites, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "*uneven* handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *exparte* medium of basking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium of society, PYFER & Co., the truly fortunate, far famed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the offspring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanus of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabula*, signify

"Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & Co. Public Benefactors!

See the virtue of the first order!

$20,000, in Package of Whole Tickets, Nos. 41 46 63, drawn 9th May! was sent to Mississippi. *The result of the first order!*

$10,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

$8,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Nashville, Tenn.

$27,500, Half Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.

$12,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.

$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia.

$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.

$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

Nearly every Prize paid and on file.

PYFER & Co. always refer to the Managers!

Every person should try his or her luck!

The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & Co.

PYFER & Co. sells all the large Prizes!

ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE!

Glorious Schemes for June, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2 3 of	$15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
4	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
6	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
12	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	18 drawn	15	60 00
16 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
17	17,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
18 2 of	30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
20	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	80,785	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
30	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

June 1, 1851. 50—

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,
French style do. do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver, do. do.
Campeachy and Panama, do. do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama, do. do.
do. " Leghorn, do. do.
Boy's and Children's Summer, do. do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican, do. do.
Do. do. California, do. do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw. do. do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851 40 –

Wanted Immediately

100 BALES PRIME COTTON, for which a fair Market price will be paid in *Cash*.

J. BROWN,

No. 9. Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April, 1851. 49—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851, 42—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered I. C Hdkf's,
Tettita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

GUN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the *Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States*, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the N. C. Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans,
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its operations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices o produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 59—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected, Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, *Sheriff.*

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851. 44—6mw.

(Pr. Adv. $8.)

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs, *MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.*

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee, Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix, Havana do.
Candles and Soap, Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea, Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff. Brooms, &c. &c.
Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars, Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians, Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron, Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. I, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 151.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardiers in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

English, Mediterranean and American

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c,

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1850. 806—cow 1y pd.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do. do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts.
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll It,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through monntains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express,
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Rich

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

"Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone."

"Go away, Willie, I do hate to be teased when I am reading," said Annie Mason to her little brother, who was begging her to get him a drink of water.

"But, Annie, I cannot get it myself, and I am so hot and thirsty; please do."

"I tell you I don't want to go down stairs now; can't you wait for Bridget? she will be home soon."

"Oh, why can't you get me some water?" cried the poor child, impatiently, and, bursting into tears, he threw himself sobbing on the floor."

"I won't get you a drink now, because you are cross, and cry for it," said his sister; and she tried to feel that she was behaving very properly, in punishing her little brother for his fretfulness.

Annie went on reading her book and soon forgot all about Willie, who, after crying bitterly for a while, fell into a troubled sleep. His face was flushed, and the breath came quick and hot from his parched lips.

The children had been left at home, for a day, with the nurse, while their mother visited a friend in the neighborhood. Annie was ten years old, and Willie nearly five. She was quite old enough to take charge of her little brother, and amuse him; and this she was generally quite glad to do; for Willie was a merry, happy child, and loved his sister very dearly. They almost always were good-natured and happy; but sometimes Willie was fretful, and sometimes Annie was selfish, and did not like to take trouble; and when she was cross, Willie was ten times worse than if she had been good natured.

After a long time, Bridget returned from her errand, and found Willie still lying on the floor asleep. She took him up and lay him on his bed in the nursery. When Mrs. Mason came home, she found her little boy in a high fever; he could not be roused up, but lay in a heavy stupor. He was immediately put to bed, and everything done for him. In the morning he was no better, and a physician was sent for who pronounced him in a dangerous condition. He had all the symptoms of scarlet fever, and was quite delirious. Annie stood by anxiously watching to hear the doctor's opinion; and when he told her mother that the child was very ill, and would need most careful attention, she could not help sobbing aloud. The doctor told her not to be frightened, for he hoped her little brother would soon be well. Annie did not cease crying at the comforting words, for she could not forgive herself for her unkindness to her brother. Oh! how her heart ached when she thought of her cruel neglect, and how many times she said to herself, "She would never be so unkind again."

For two days Willie lay in great suffering; he did not seem to know any one; even his mother, whom he loved so dearly, called him in vain. He never spoke to them again; and on the morning of the third, he died.

No one knew, when Annie threw herself, with a wild, despairing cry on the bed beside her dead brother, how hopeless and bitter was the sorrow of her heart; for she knew that never again in this world could she atone for her cruel words—those last words that Willie had ever heard, so cold, and selfish, and cruel. Oh! that was indeed the bitterness of death. If he had only lived to speak to her, to tell her he forgave her unkindness, to give one kiss of reconciliation and love, she thought it would not have been half so hard to see him go down to the cold grave. But now all was over. The little brother she loved so well was gone forever. All his pleasant ways and loving words came thronging back to her heart, and she could only remember her own selfish cruelty to him when he was sick and suffering. She tried to comfort herself by saying, Oh! if I had only known he was sick—if I had thought to look at him, I might have seen he was not well, and then I am sure I would have done everything for him. Oh! how thoughtless, how selfish, how cruel I was.

After the funeral, when they had returned home, and Annie sat by her mother in the still evening, she told her, with many tears and sobs, how unkind she had been to her little brother on that first day of his sickness, and how very dreadful it was to know that she could never ask his forgiveness, never hear his sweet voice to tell her he loved her again.

Her mother wept bitterly, too; but she told Annie that her little angel brother could feel no sorrow or pain; that he loved her even better now than he did when he was on earth; for he was redeemed from all sin, and could feel no anger or resentment, but that his heart was full of compassion and love.

After this confession, and her mother's comforting words, Annie felt more composed and resigned than she had before; but she never could quite forget and never cease to regret the last harsh words her darling brother had ever heard from her lips. It was a lesson to be remembered forever, and its influence was felt by her through all her life. When she felt tempted to speak unkindly, the thought that "these may be our last words" would come with a pang to her heart, and she was humble and gentle as a lamb.

Years passed by, and Annie grew to be a woman, loving and beloved by all, but in her heart she never forgave herself for her last words to Willie.

Friend of Youth.

SLAVE CASE—AN ABOLITION FAILURE. Yesterday Miss Minor, a lady from Louisiana, who, in company with her uncle, was stopping at the New England, was cited to appear before Judge Atkins to show cause why she restrained the liberty of Mary Bryant, a slave woman who was with her. Miss Minor did not appear, but said Mary was at liberty to go where she pleased. The Judge declared Mary free, but she insisted on going back to her mistress, whom she had attended from infancy. The colored people, who had been active in the matter, were exceedingly chagrined at the result.

We were not present, but were informed that the Judge wasted much breath in expatiating to the servant on the blessings of that freedom which she did not seem to desire and in persuading her to profit by his decision. If this be so, he certainly transcended the duties imposed on him, and, in acting as counsel, assumed a responsibility which was entirely gratuitous, and in which no man of sober sense in the community would sustain him.

At evening the New England Omnibus conveyed Miss Minor's family and Mary Bryant to the Empire State. A crowd of negroes, some of whom had been heard to say that the slave should not leave the city, gathered about the gangway, and, as she attempted to pass on board, one of them caught her by the dress. Mr. Clark Warren, Deputy Marshal, ordered him to desist, and, fearing the "cane," he did so, and she went on board. A stout negro then stepped forward and said, "You are an officer of the law, this is the law of the land, but there is a law of God." "Yes," replied Clark, "and if you don't leave this spot, you'll feel the grace of God over your head from my cane." The advocate of "higher law" moved his boots speedily.

The Empire State proceeded on her way with the woman, who had the good sense to prefer the guardianship of those who had been always kind, to the cold charities of those whose professions would furnish but scanty raiment, food or comfort. The failure of this miserable scheme to create an excitement will subjects its authors and abetters to deserved contempt, and be a guarantee against a similar movement in the future. *Cleaveland Herald 31st.*

"UNION MEN." The first change of those who have ever been opposed to Republicanism and our free Institutions, was from "Tories" and "Federalists" to "Whigs," the second change, is to "Union Men." What they will change to next, God only knows—to "Abolitionists" if that becomes popular. For the Abolitionists at the North are shouting as lustily for "Union!" "Union!" as the Federalists at the South. They seem to understand each other. The word "Union" covers a multitude of sins. It does away with the sin of being a Bank man—the sin of being a Tariff man—the sin of being an Internal Improvement man—the sin of being opposed to the Sub-Treasury—and worst of all, the sin of being an Abolitionist. Be "Union Men!" This is enough in the sight of the Federalists, just so they can get into power. They have set a "gull trap" to catch all.

We intend to stick to the Republican creed—oppose the nefarious designs of the Federalists and Abolitionists and contend strenuously for the rights of the South. By this means, we expect to aid in the preservation of the Union. But away with such men as denominate themselves "Union Men," while at the same time they disregard every principle that is honest and right, and advocate such measures only, as are calculated to bring about a dissolution of the Union. They are wolves in sheep's clothing.

Halifax Republican.

For the North Carolina Standard.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, May 31st, 1851.

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure that we perform the duty assigned us by a Convention of the Democracy of Franklin County, assembled this day for the purpose of expressing their views, in reference to the election of a member of Congress from this district, which takes place in August next. For past services and your profound statesmanship, the nomination of the Convention was unanimously tendered to you. In performing this duty, we can but add our own to the entreaties of the Convention, and ask your acceptance of the nomination.

Your's respectfully,
WILLIAM BAKER,
J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS.
JOSEPH HARRISS.

To JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq.,
Raleigh, N. C.

MR. SHEPARD'S REPLY.

RALEIGH, June 2nd, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: You will believe me that it is with the most profound gratitude and a deep sense of your kindness towards me—a kindness, at once unexpected and unmerited—that your communication has this day been received, to which I now propose to submit a very few words in reply. It is conceded on all hands that our late respectable representative in Congress recognizes the right of a State in its sovereign capacity to secede peaceably from the Union. It is not less clear that an overwhelming majority, indeed almost the entire voice of the popular party together with a portion of the opposition in this District entertain the same opinion; while the intelligent and influential members of the Whig party regard such a right as inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions and the very nature of the government itself, and hold its exercise (if it have any real existence) as visionary and impracticable. It may, therefore, well be questioned as to what extent and from whom opposition should arise.

While every one, gentlemen, at this juncture of public affairs, must have solicitude as to the future, the Republican party have much cause to be proud that they have had but little agency in producing the present state of things; and that their principles, triumphant now in most of the States, and derived, as they are, from the only true reading of the Constitution, afford the safest rallying point for all the friends of our system of government. These principles are still what they were in the days of yore; and they have become *the laws of the land* in the present Tariff and Independent Treasury. They are generally acquiesced in—at any rate, their opponents do not deem it prudent to attack them, and this is at once a tribute to their intrinsic excellence as it is a confession of their propriety, justice, and adaptation to the true policy of the country. And, I verily believe that, if the Republican party had remained in power and their advice had prevailed in the federal councils, we should have had peace, concord, and good will, at this hour, on the paramount question of the day. I hold the institution of slavery (I mean domestic slavery) to be a moral and political blessing; yea more, gentlemen, I deem it to be absolutely essential—a *sine qua non*—if not to the existence, at least to the preservation and continuance of political liberty—I recognize that the people, in a case of intolerable oppression either as it respects persons or property, have a right to throw off their allegiance and form a new government. It appears to me that the federal legislature has *no power* either to agitate or to act upon this question, except in relation to fugitives from service; in other words, the doctrine of non-interference, defeated in 1848, seems essential to the preservation of the institution itself, of the rights of the States, and indispensable also to the public peace and harmony. I need not remind you that other doctrines, under other auspices, have of late prevailed; and the fruits of these doctrines we are now compelled to taste and realize in all their bitterness. By departures from the Constitution, and by aggressions upon the rights of the States, as the result of the se departures, the Union has been brought to the verge of disruption, and our peculiar institution not only circumscribed, but menaced with ultimate extinction where it now exists. Under the guise of "compromise" we have had aggression; instead of receiving justice, we have been compelled to submit to wrong; and after having made concession upon concession for the sake of the Union, we are still as far as ever, I fear, from the enjoyment of that repose and that quiet for which these concessions were made.

By this compromise, to which I have alluded, California was brought into the Union—Texas was dismembered—Territorial governments were established for Utah and New Mexico—the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia—and the fugitive slave law was adopted. Let me briefly examine these measures.

California was won from a common enemy by the common blood and treasure. We did not ask Congress to establish slavery there, but to erect a territorial government without the Wilmot Proviso and leave slavery to take care of itself. What was done? Congress and the Legislatures of the free States, agitated against slavery in that region, and the slaveholder was told by eminent statesmen both of the North and South, that the Mexican laws on the subject would of themselves prevent his removal to that country. In addition to this, Congress refused to establish a territorial government, while the Executive secretly favored the erection of a State in that province, so as to enable him to escape a veto or an approval of the Wilmot Proviso; the people of the free States rushed in, framed a government, applied for admission as a sovereign, were admitted by a majority of the votes of the free States, and, *at that time, solely* because they had prohibited slavery; and thus the Southern people were forever deprived of the privilege of emigrating with their property to the shores of the Pacific, and were cut off by the act, deliberately performed of their own government, from all participation in the advantages and benefits of a province which *their* swords and *their* treasure had contributed to purchase.

Texas possessed some sixty millions of acres which were claimed by New Mexico. Texas was a sovereign—New Mexico was not. Texas had established her limits by the sword, and we received her into the Union as she offered herself, with her limits defined—New Mexico was property and had been bought, Texas paying a portion of the purchase money. These sixty millions of acres were slave soil—New Mexico, it was claimed, was free soil under the operation of the Mexican laws. What was done? The President threatened to make war on Texas on behalf of the claim of New Mexico; and Congress, in order *to save the Union*, I suppose, offered Texas $10,000,000 for these acres. The offer to purchase and the purchase implied her right to them, for how could she sell what did not belong to her? Ragged beggar as she was, the offer was accepted; she was needy, and she took the bribe; and thus were the slaveholding States compelled to contribute of their own money, by the action of a common government, *to purchase slave soil on which to establish, in due time, a free State!*

Territorial governments were established for Utah and New Mexico. This was a simple act of justice, long delayed. Here the Proviso was not applied, because, in the opinion of Messrs. Webster and Clay, it was not considered necessary; if it had been, you have their recorded declarations to the effect that they would have sustained it.

The slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia. North Carolina declared, by large majorities in her Legislature in '48–'49, "that the enactment of any law by Congress which shall abolish slavery *or the slave trade* in the District of Columbia" would "be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof." The act has been passed—the "gross injustice and wrong" have been perpetrated—and are we now called upon to *approve* that act? Are those who think proper to protest against it, to be denounced as agitators and disunionists? Is self-stultification a necessary ingredient of modern patriotism? Is political inconsistency the best criterion of statesmanship? If Congress can constitutionally abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, that body can abolish the institution itself in that District—for the power to do the former carries with it the power to do the latter. *Congress has no jurisdiction, anywhere, over the institution of slavery.* This is the true ground. But the country was told that the slave trade in the District was *offensive* to our Northern brethren, and that we *might* consent to so little a matter as the prohibition of it. If offensive there, it is offensive here also; and indeed no one, more than myself, more heartily scorns the mere trade in human flesh, for the sole purpose of gain. The true slavery man regards this property as sacred in some degree, and nothing, save imperative and dire necessity or itsgross misbehaviour, will induce him to dispose of it. But I am not now pretending to discuss the moral or social duties of man—it is my design at present only to look at this question as it respects the powers which government possesses in regard to it. And I repeat, that *the South can gain nothing by yielding its outposts.* And besides, when have abolitionists ceased to insult and decry us? Do they ever pause in a course of agitation and assault, of fraud, and falsehood, and injury, which must destroy the Union or destroy us? Have we obtained a truce by these concessions? No, and we never shall so long as we dispute and divide among ourselves on party topics.

We were entitled to the fugitive slave law under an express clause of the Constitution—there was no concession here; and what is more, but for the Southern vote, this law would not have passed, for all, but a fraction of the members from the free States, either refused to vote or voted against it.

Here, then, is a "compromise" all on one side, with only one measure intended to benefit the South, and that passed in pursuance of the plain letter of the Constitution and by Southern votes! We compromise by yielding important rights, and they by enacting a palpable provision of the Constitution! We agree that slavery shall be put under the ban as offensive, and that it shall be circumscribed, hemmed in for all time; and they consent—no, not even consent but only allow on their part, so far forth as the law speaks, to deliver up our escaped slaves, *because the Constitution says they shall.* Is this justice? Is this equality? Is this brotherhood? Is this worthy of *approval?*

I *acquiesce* in these measures as the friend of the Union—I will not, because I cannot, *approve* them. But even now, if the people of the free States will return to the path of duty, the Union will be preserved and quiet restored No man goes before me in devotion to the Constitution on which the Union is based, and no one can deplore, more deeply than I do, the causes which threaten the destruction of both.

As regards the more special object of your communication, I regret to add, gentlemen, that circumstances beyond my control, the situation of my private affairs, the heat of the season, a possible absence from home, the tendency to a disease of the brain, which might be as it often is rendered dangerous by constant exposure to a hot sun and a warm climate, all admonish me to decline (as I now do) your nomination. In truth, I have no desire whatever to renew an acquaintance with political life; but, gentlemen, rest well assured, that if any consideration short of an imperative sense of public duty, could induce me to forego such a resolution, it would be the too partial estimate placed on my character and services by such kind friends as yourselves and those you represent.

With great respect,
Your obt. humble serv't.,
JAMES B. SHEPARD.

To Messrs. William Baker, J. Robert Jeffreys, and Joseph Harris, Committee.

Our Methodist friends are confident of a decision in the important case, before the United States Circuit Court, New York, which will give to them their proportion (amounting to about $350,000) of the church property. The property is invested in the "Book Concerns" at Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia. On this point, the New Orleans Picayune gives some interesting information, as follows. We understand that the Southern Methodists will listen to no compromise short of the judicial decree. They have no idea of a re-union of the two churches; thinking it better for the interests of the two bodies, and the safety of the Union of States, that they should remain, as now, separate and distinct:

"In the opening speech of Mr. Lord, counsel for the Methodist Church South, in the great case now on trial in New York, he gave a sketch of the origin and history of the "Book Concern," which is the subject of the suit. It consists, at present, of houses, lots, machinery, printing presses, book-bindery, books, cash, debts, and other articles of property, chiefly in the city of New York, of the aggregate value of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The suit is brought for the Southern proportion of that sum.

Its origin appears to have been this: In the early establishment of the church in the United States, by John Wesley, books were introduced to supply the wants of the members. The Methodists became numerous, and after the declaration of independence a great want of religious literature was felt, and a fund was commenced, by a loan from a preacher named Cooper, to supply it. The supplying of books grew up into a great and profitable business, and became located in New York city. The buildings were destroyed by fire in 1836, but have since been rebuilt in a very costly manner, and the establishment has become immensely valuable. We find it stated that the value, in 1799, was only $4,000.

The distribution of the books has been, by church discipline, the duty of the preachers of the conferences. They took the books, supplied them to members, were answerable for them, and the profits belonged to the "Concern," for certain specified objects. The preachers, in fact, were the agents, with no other individual interest, beyond that of religious duty, than their share in the distribution of the profits. These profits were, from the earliest period, appropriated to the single purpose of making up the deficiencies of salaries to travelling preachers, and making provision for superannuated preachers and their families, and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers. It is for the right of these beneficiaries of the Methodist Church South, to their shares in this fund, that the present suit is brought.

In the documents which have been published, reference is often made to a clause in the articles of church organization, called "the tenth restrictive clause." As it has an important bearing on the argument, it needs a clear explanation. It appears that when the growth of the church made general meetings of all members at a conference impracticable, and the system of delegates was introduced in 1808, certain fundamental rules were adopted to restrain the power of the General Conference. The tenth of these was, that they should never apply the profits of the "Book Concern" to any other purpose than for the benefit of travelling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn out preachers, their wives, widows and children. Another rule was, that these resolutions should not be changed without a general vote of the church in its primary assemblies.

The argument of the North is that this is a charity fund—not one created by the preachers, in which they have any individual right; that this restrictive clause forbids them from disposing of it in any other way than as a charity fund under the organization of one General Conference; and that the Southern church, as seceders from the church, have deprived themselves of all right or interest in it."

Richmond Enquirer.

MR. BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA. When a man is a man, we love to look at him, to talk about him, to write about him, and to spread his thoughts before the public. On this principle it gives us more than ordinary pleasure to copy the following most admirable letter.

It was written in reply to an invitation given to Mr. Buchanan, by the delegates of a late Democratic county Convention in Pittsburg, and a number of Democratic citizens, to visit that city some time during the last fall, and afford them an opportunity of paying their respects to him personally, in a plain and friendly manner, and testifying their deep sense of his eminent and patriotic services to his country, and his constancy and devotion to the cause of "pure and radical Democracy."

We have often heard Mr. Buchanan in debate—we have seen him grapple with some of the first intellects of the age, and we are bound to say, that we consider him one of the clearest headed and most accomplished statesmen that can be found within the limits of this broad land. Whether at home or abroad, in the cabinet, or in the councils of the nation, he is always himself—the same courteous and polished gentleman—and a full match for any antagonist. Such a man is not only an ornament to his native State and to the Democratic party, but to our common country. Well may he be called "Pennsylvania's favorite son."

Nashville Union.

Sims, the fugitive slave, has been sold in Savannah by his owner, Mr. Potter, for $1200; the purchaser has taken him to Havana, and will compel him to work on a sugar plantation in Cuba.

Why is the life of an editor like the book of Revelation? Because it is full of "types and shadows," and a mighty voice, like the sound of many waters, ever saying unto him—*write.*

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

COL. RUFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Democratic Candidate for Congress, Colonel Thomas Ruffin, will address his fellow-citizens of the 8th Congressional District, at the following times and places:

Big Swift Creek, Craven,	Saturday, June 14.
Washington, Beaufort co.,	Tuesday, 17.
Plymouth, Washington co.,	Thursday, 19.
Skinnersville, "	Friday, 20.
Cool Spring, "	Saturday, 21.
Columbia, Tyrrel,	Monday, 23.
Gum Neck, "	Tuesday, 24.
Little Alligator, Tyrrel,	Wednesday, 25.
Greenville, Pitt co.,	Saturday, 28.
Falkland, "	Monday, 30.
Hookerton, Greene,	Tuesday, July 1.
Snowhill, "	Wednesday 2.
Nahunta, Wayne,	Thursday, 3.
Goldsboro', "	Friday, 4.
Rountree's Store, Wayne,	Saturday, 5.
Kinston, Lenoir,	Tuesday, 8.
Trenton, Jones,	Thursday, 10.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice: Ervin A. Thompson, of Wayne; A. F. Woodard, of Beaufort County; Thos. M. Arrington, of Nash; Chalmers L. Glenn, of Rockingham; William H. Miller, of Virginia; John F. Latham, of Beaufort County; J. A. Spears, of Cumberland; William L. McGary, of Fayetteville; and Robert W. Wilson, of Hillsborough.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court practice:

Alexander McLean, of Robeson; Stephen E. Williams, of Sampson; William A. Jenkins, of Warren; J. Mallett de Berniere, Cumberland; William G. Henderson, of Rockingham; George Howard, Jr., of Edgecombe; John T. Clegg, of Chatham; Henry C. Jones, of Craven; and William E. Hill, of Duplin County.

GAITHER AND DOCKERY.

We know of but two candidates for Congress *in the United States*, at this time, who propose to vote to President Fillmore, if elected, *men and money with which to coerce and crush South Carolina*; and these men—Burgess S. Gaither and Alfred Dockery—are running for office in a slaveholding State! They are both Consolidationists, and are supported by Whigs. Can it be possible, we may be asked, that the people will elect them? Never!

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As *home* his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there be, go, *mark him well;*
For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

MR. WEBSTER'S BUFFALOE SPEECH. We noticed in our last, the correction to this Speech, as published by the New York Herald. We are glad to see also that the National Intelligencer is authorized by a friend of Mr. Webster's, since his (Mr. W's) return to Washington, to state what he did say was: "Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the Southern States; but Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that in the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for the evil may occur or may be hoped for hereafter." Will the Raleigh Standard give Mr. W. and its readers the benefit of this correction? or will it continue its misrepresentations of that eminent statesman and patriot?

Register.

The Register noticed the "*correction*" to this Speech, but it neither published the Speech nor gave its readers any opinion in relation to it. That paper is afraid to endorse the Speech, and it is also afraid to condemn it, because of Mr. Webster's connection with Mr. Fillmore; and hence it is silent. The Register charges us with misrepresenting Mr. Webster. The charge is untrue. *We published the whole of his Speech*, so that our readers could see and judge for themselves; and if we commented freely upon it, we did so in a spirit of candor and with the Speech by the side of our remarks, so that all could perceive whether we had misrepresented the author of it or not.

We are glad to find the above correction in the papers, *but had rather see it made over Mr. Webster's own name.* The correction is very important to him, and we are at a loss to know why *he* does not authorize it. It *may* be that he did not say what was attributed to him by all the Reporters, but if *he* should fail to make the correction it will be taken for granted by many that there is no mistake in the report, after all.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of James B. Shepard, Esq., in our paper of to-day, declining the nomination for Congress in this District, tendered him by the Franklin Democracy. This letter contains the best exposition of the so-called Compromise measures which we have seen. Mr. Shepard has handled the subject in a masterly and conclusive manner, showing most clearly that while the Southern people have lost important rights by those measures, they have gained really nothing in return. Still, as a friend of the Union and for the sake of peace, and in the *hope* of peace, he is willing to acquiesce in those measures and abide by them.

The new Postage Law will go into operation on the first day of next month. After that time the Standard will go *free of postage* to our subscribers in Wake County; and the postage for all distances not exceeding fifty miles, will be only twenty cents per annum. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles, the postage will be forty cents per annum. Now is the time to subscribe—send in your names.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to revise the Statutes of this State, met in this City this week, and organized for the work before them. We learn that they will proceed at once in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Ransom, of Warren County, a member of the bar, has been appointed Clerk to the Commission.

"GREAT STRENGTH OF INTELLECT." Read the Communication of "Bonfire" in to-day's paper. Our Correspondent has given it to "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect," with a keen lash and an unsparing hand. He deserves it all.

An extra Term of the Superior Court for Wake County, will be held hre next week. The celebrated Outlaw case, involving some thirty thousand dollars, will, it is supposed, be tried. Judge Settle will preside.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

That portion of the people of South Carolina, who are opposed to separate secession by that State, are at length moving. We find in the Charleston Courier a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held in Hamburgh, on the 31st of last month, to take into consideration the present condition of affairs in that State. A Committee of thirty citizens was appointed to report Resolutions. They reported the following:

"A crisis has arrived in our affairs in which it behooves every citizen of the State, without concealment, to discover his political sentiments. The action of the last Legislature convoking a constitutional convention of the people, and the election of delegates to that body, whose province it will be to decide finally on the action which the State must take in removing, palliating, or redressing the grievances imposed on the South by the legislation of Congress in the passage of the so-called Compromise measures, and the contemplated assembling of that body early in the next year, presents issues of the gravest import for the contemplation of every citizen. We had hoped that no proceedings would be taken in our State to forestall or control the final determination of the constitutional convention, and that the delegates elect would be entirely free and untrammelled to act in accordance with the prospects and circumstances surrounding them when assembled. But the late convention of the Southern Rights Association in Charleston, as also the tone of the public press, seems to indicate extraordinary and unexampled unanimity throughout the State in favor of the separate and early secession of South Carolina, either with or without co-operation; and as we are well satisfied that there is a serious division among the people upon this subject, we conceive it to be a sacred duty we owe to ourselves, our country and our posterity, to place our opinions upon record, and if by our counsels or example we can aid in saving the State from entering upon the dangerous hazards of separate action, without any prospect of co-operation or sympathy from our southern sisters, we shall feel that we have discharged a solemn duty and done the State some service. And we are the more solicitous that moderate and prudent counsels should prevail, because it is inevitable that the Southern States are destined, at an early period, to become one grand confederacy of independent States, without the necessity of forcing an issue upon them which they regard as premature and unwise at this particular juncture, and calculated to defeat the great measure we seek to carry out.

We are not the supporters or apologists of the compromises. We think that the South has been deeply wronged by the adoption of these odious measures. We are not for acquiescing in them, nor do we ospose separate secession for any such end. We are for resisting them by any and every practical mode which has been or may be devised; but we believe that no efficient redress can be obtained without the co-operation of other slave States, whose interests are now, and whose destiny in every respect must ultimately be, the same as ours. We expect most confidently to obtain co-operation, and not only in consequence of the aggressions of the past, but from the emboldened spirit of fanaticism all over the North in the daily perpetration of new outrages. We have confidence in the patriotism of our brethren of the other southern States; and as they are a highminded, spirited people, no reasonable fear need be entertained that they will sink down in tame and willing acquiescence in the wrongs of the past, or idle and indifferent spectators of the outrages of the present, and the prospects of shame and humiliation in the future. We merely state our opinions, without entering into a discussion fully of the reasons which bring us to the conclusion that, under existing circumstances, South Carolina cannot, with wisdom or prudence, secede from the Federal Union. But when the prospects for co-operation brighten—when other southern States will give assurance of their readiness to dissolve their union with the northern States, our hearts will leap and our voices join in a hearty amen to the joyful tidings.

1. *Be it therefore Resolved*, That, whilst we are in favor of resistance to the late unjust and odious legislation of Congress known as the Compromise measures, in the most efficient form, we are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina, as being inefficent and utterly inadequate as a remedy for past wrongs or a security against more threatening dangers in the future.

2. *Resolved*, That the co-operation of other States in the South, having with us a common origin, interests and destiny, is indispensable to the perpetuation of African slavery; and that all honorable means should be used by South Carolina to produce unity, concert and harmony with other southern States in any organized plan of resistance to the encroachments of the Federal Government.

3. *Resolved*, That the final determination of this question by the State convention after its adjournment should be submitted to the people of this State, for approval or disapproval, at the ballot-box.

4. *Resolved*, That the destiny of South Carolina is our destiny, and that we will use all the means placed in our power to avert the evil of separate secession at this time, and a reckless dissolution of the ties that unite us with our brethren of the South, whose origin, interests, and destiny are inseparably linked with ours."

The Meeting was addressed by Col. Owens and W. W. Boyce, Esq., in favor of the Resolutions; and letters were read from Senator Butler and Mr. Burt. Mr. Butler believes that the institution of Slavery must fall, in the end, if the Southern States remain in the Union; but he is opposed to separate secession by South Carolina. He has strong hopes of a Southern Confederacy, and thinks that but two or three years time will be necessary to force the conviction upon the people of *all* the Southern States that common counsels and united action will be indispensable to avert common dangers. In a word, Mr. Butler's position appears to be that occupied by the above Resolutions.

The following is Mr. Burt's letter, which we publish at length:

ORANGE HILL, May 29, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I greatly regret that I shall be unable to attend the meeting in your town, on the 31st of this month, to which you did me the honor to invite me. My regret, however, is diminished by the fact that I have recently remonstrated, in the most resolute and emphatic manner, against the suicidal measure to which the most reckless and desperate efforts are making to drive the people of this State. I heartily concur with you that the people who are to bear the burdens and fight the battles that must result from such madness should rebuke the headlong indiscretion of those who would precipitate such evils upon them.

Incontestible as I hold the right of secession to be, those who urge the State to resort to it at the present juncture do not pretend to deny that its exercise would, probably, involve the State in a hostile collision with the Federal Government. This concession is abundantly made in the address of the meeting which was lately held in Charleston. I have never doubted that such a conflict would take place if but one State seceded, and the assertion that I have modified my opinion is wholly destitute of foundation. I do not perceive how any rational man can doubt it. Those who urge us to secession, regardless of the other States, with but four exceptions, admit that, without the aid of some of those States, defeat would probably be the result of such an unequal struggle. I presume no sane man, of respectable intelligence, could come to any other conclusion. Indeed, it is so obvious, that unsparing efforts are made to assure us that the other slaveholding States named necessarily become involved with us, either by having their courage excited by our example, or by being dragged into it against their will. Again, we are told that it is our mission to save the South from the doom that impends, and that our first gun will rally the slaveholding States under our banner. I tell you, gentlemen, we can *drag* no State into our difficulties. It is preposterous to think of it. Would it be manly to do it if we could? We must concede to the other States what we claim for ourselves—intelligence to understand their rights, and courage to defend them. Yes, we must take it for granted that they also have some self-respect, and that they are not cowards and cravens. I am proud of the valor and heroism of South Carolina, but I am of opinion that other people have these qualities also. And it is, in my judgment, bad policy, as it is bad taste, to assume that South Carolina alone has the spirit and the intelligence to defend and preserve the common rights of all the southern States.

I believe I have the means of knowing the public opinion of the slaveholding States, and I declare, with sincere sorrow, that not one of them, in a considerable minority in any one of them, is prepared to advise or justify the secession of South Carolina. As to public sentiment in the other States, take issue, and demand the proof. I know, personally and well, the gallant and distinguished statesmen that represent some of them in Congress, and know no man amongst them that would not shrink from the madness of secession. Let those who affirm the contrary, name the man.

No, gentlemen, we have no hope that we can coerce any other State into secession at the present moment.

I think we should deceive ourselves if we suppose we should excite the gratitude of the southern States or even their admiration, by secession. They will let us understand that it is not their battles that we shall fight, or their cause that we shall uphold. They will not hail us as the champions of the South. But if the secession of this State—its political separation from the other slaveholding States—could be effected as peaceably and quietly as some have tried to make us believe—if it could be done without the use of a musket, or a dollar, my conviction is, that it would be a dire calamity to ourselves. We should be the victims of the most extraordinary delusion that ever ruined a country or a people. And, in my deliberate judgment, all good men—all patriotic men—should strive, without ceasing, to avert a disaster so utter and so irreparable.

I should have been most happy if I could have concurred in what seems the unalterable determination of the State. I know the consequences of refusing to dissent from those who have lead us to the brink of the precipice, and I am prepared to meet them. Let them strike; I crave not their forbearance or their forgiveness.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, ARMISTEAD BURT.

After the letters from Senator Butler and Mr. Burt had been read, a vote was taken on the above Preamble and Resolutions, and they were adopted without a dissenting voice.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following sound and admirable Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the late Democratic Convention which met at Reading, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania:

"*Resolved*, That the time has arrived when not only the prosperity of the people, but the preservation of our blessed Union require that the Democratic party, in all its measures, shall strictly and faithfully adhere to the fundamental principles established by its wise, patriotic, and glorious founders; and among the most important of these principles we may enumerate a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, a total abstinence on the part of Congress from the exercise of all doubtful powers; a sacred regard for the rights reserved by the sovereign States of which the confederacy is composed; an absolute non-interference by the people of the several States with the domestic institutions peculiar to each; and a rigid economy in the expenditure of the taxes raised from the people, confining the appropriation of public money by Congress to national objects, plainly authorized by the Constitution.

Resolved, That had these vital principles of Democracy been faithfully observed in the administration of the National Government, since the advent of the Whigs to power on the 4th of March, 1849, we should not now witness the spirit of discord and alienation which at present prevails between the north and south, on the question of domestic slavery—threatening as it does eventually to dissolve the Union, nor should we have occasion to deplore the enormous appropriations of public money, approaching, in a time of a peace, to the war standard of expenditure, and endangering an entail upon our posterity of the fatal incubus of a permanent national debt.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are true to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will faithfully observe and execute, so far as in them lies, all the measures of Compromise adopted by the late Congress, for the purpose of settling the questions arising out of domestic slavery, and this not only from a sense of duty as good citizens of the Republic, *but also from the kind and fraternal feelings which they cherish towards their brethren of the slaveholding States.*

Resolved, That the sixth Section of the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3d of March, 1847, denying under severe penalty, the use of our State jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, while awaiting their trial, ought to be expunged from our Statute books, both because it interposes obstacles, by means of State legislation, to the execution of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and because it is a virtual disregard of the principles of the compromise, and is calculated seriously to endanger the existence of the Union.

Resolved, That in the matter of levying duties on foreign imports by the General Government, we are in favor of the reciprocal interchange of our products with the other nations of the earth, in consonance with the enlightened spirit of the age, recognizing clearly the practice of the Government to maintain and preserve in full vigor and safety, all the great industrial pursuits of the country."

We can meet our friends in Pennsylvania on that platform, and stand with them in the support of the above principles most cheerfully and heartily. How different is their language from that of many of the Whig Conventions of the free States! A Whig Convention in Pennsylvania, which assembled about the same time, resolved in favor of a protective Tariff, in favor of Gen. Scott (Seward's first choice) for President, and that Pennsylvania is "utterly hostile to the further extension of Slavery, or any interference with it by her State officers." They also endorsed Gov. Johnson for re-election, who refuses to sign the bill, passed by the Democrats of the Legislature, repealing the clauses in the Pennsylvania laws which forbid the use of her jails for securing fugitive slaves. Such and so wide is the difference in Pennsylvania between the Democrats and Whigs—the Democrats for the Constitution, the Union, and the equal rights of the States, and the Whigs *against* the Constitution, and truckling to Wilmot and freesoil.

METHODIST CHURCH. From the statistics recently published, we learn that in the twenty annual conferences composing the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, there is a membership of 514,601; of which 375,590 are whites, 136,594 colored, and 3,487 Indians. In the ministry there are 1,689 travelling preachers, 118 superannuated, 3,955 local preachers. During the past year, there has been an increase of 10,071 in the membership, 34 in the travelling connection, 14 on the superannuated list, and 87 local preachers.

The Baltimore Clipper says a letter has been received in that City, from New Orleans, which states that the expedition against Cuba has not been abandoned, but will certainly take place, notwithstanding the efforts of the government to prevent it. Great numbers of young men have pledged themselves to the enterprise, and are prepared to embark at the first favorable moment, with confidence of success.

The majority cast by the people

[For the Standard.]

COMMENCEMENT AT CHAPEL HILL.

MR. HOLDEN: I had the pleasure of attending the Commencement of our University, last week, and as the public feel a deep interest in that Institution, I doubt not that the readers of your paper will be pleased with a brief account of the exercises on that occasion.

On Tuesday morning the Senior Class was examined in National and Constitutional Law, in presence of Gov. Reid and a few of the Trustees, and acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, showing that they had been faithfully instructed and clearly understood those difficult studies.

The evening was occupied by

DECLAIMERS SELECTED FROM THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

1. Henry Sylvester Gibbs, (Hyde,) Patriotism, Sprague.
2. Leonidas John Merritt, (Chatham,) The Puritans, Macaulay.
3. Wm. Lafayette Scott, (Guilford,) "Literary Attractions of the Bible," Hamilton.
4. James Cameron Moore, (Jackson, Miss.,) Fisher Ames, on the British Treaty.
5. Samuel Spencer Jackson, (Pittsborough,) Phillips, on Catholic Emancipation.
6. Thomas Newton Crumpler, (Rockford,) McDowell, on the Union.
7. Richard Bullock Henderson, (Granville,) Clemens on the Slavery Question.
8. Clinton Milton Andrews, (Greensborough,) Washington's Monument—the Key-Stone of the Arch of the Union, by Kaufman.
9. Malachi Haughton, (Edenton,) The Death of Harrison, Willis.

On Wednesday morning W. W. Avery, Esq., delivered the annual address before the two Literary Societies. His subject was "State Pride," which he treated in a manner worthy of one who graduated with the first honors of the Institution, and the descendant of the patriotic first Attorney General of North Carolina.

In the afternoon the Alumni Association held a public meeting, at which obituary notices were read of such of the graduates as had died since the last Commencement.

The Historical Society of the University then held a meeting. Rev'd. Professor Hubbard delivered an address containing brief notices of the lives and writings of the Historians of North Carolina, Lawson, Brickell, Williamson, Martin and Jones, (*Shocco.*) This terse and classical composition was a gem of its kind, and it is to be hoped will be published.

Gov. Swain, the President of the University, who is celebrated for his researches into the history of the State, made a speech explanatory of the reasons which induced North Carolina so long to delay the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.

At night we were entertained by

DECLAIMERS SELECTED FROM THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1. John Tillinghast Taylor, (Oxford,) Miller's Eulogy of Gen. Taylor.
2. Spencer Augustus O'Daniel, (Chatham,) Everett on the extension of the Republic.
3. David Gaston Worth, (Asheborough,) "Byron," Pollok.
4. Junius Irving Scales, (Rockingham,) Levin, on the proposed mission to Rome.
5. John Willis Johnson, (Halifax,) Soule, on the Compromise.
6. Cary Whitaker, (Halifax,) Gaston, against the Invasion of Canada.
7. James Glenn Jeffreys, (Caswell,) Decisive Integrity, by Wirt.
8. Baldy Ashborne Capeheart, (Murfreesboro',) Miller, on the Union.
9. James Magnus Spencer, (Greene Co. Ala.) "LaFayette," Sprague.
10. Peter Archibald McEachin, (Robeson,) Webster's Eulogy of Adams and Jefferson.

These young gentlemen, like those of the preceding evening, acquitted themselves very well; as a whole, I have never heard better declamation. Some of it was decidedly of the first order. On Thursday, Commencement day, the exercises were according to the following programme:

FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music—100th Psalm.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin—Claudius B. Sanders, Johnston.
4. Oration, "Early History of North Carolina"—Bartholomew Fuller, Fayetteville.
5. Oration, "Party Spirit"—Thomas A. E. Evans—Cumberland.
6. Oration, "The Infirmities of Men of Genius"—Julius Guion, Raleigh.
7. Oration, "A Graduate's Aspirations"—William M. Richardson, Anson.
8. Oration, "Virtue alone makes Men Free"—Thomas M. Garrett, Colerain.
9. Oration, "Religious Tests of Office, unjust and impolitic in a Republic"—David M. Carter, Hyde.
10. Oration, "Excelsior"—Lowndes Treadwell, Lamar, Miss.
11. Oration, "Socialism"—Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensborough.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration, "Influence of Public Opinion"—Leigh Claiborne, Tipton, Tenn.
2. Oration, "The late crisis in our National Affairs"—Frederick A. Toomer, Pittsborough.
3. Oration, "The noblest motive is the Public Good"—Charles C. Terry, Richmond County.
4. Oration, "Flora McDonald"—Malcolm J. McDuffie, Cumberland.
5. Annual Report.
6. Degrees Conferred.
7. Valedictory Oration—James A. Patton, Asheville.
8. Sacred Music—117th Psalm.
9. Benediction.

The following Graduates received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Charles E. Bellamy,	Joseph B. Bryan,
David M. Carter,	Watkins L. Claiborne,
Thomas A. E. Evans,	Bartholomew Fuller,
Thomas M. Garrett,	Richard S. Grant,
Julius Guion,	Benjaman S. Hedrick,
Samuel S. Holmes,	Aegidius Leitch,
Jesse H. Lindsay,	Malcolm J. McDuffie,
Neill McKay, Jr.,	Thomas J. Norcum,
Rufus L. Patterson,	James A. Patton,
William M. Richardson,	Etheldred Ruffin,
Claudius B. Sanders,	Joseph J. Seawell,
Francis E. Shober,	Peter E. Smith,
Charles C. Terry,	Fred. A. Toomer,
Lowndes Treadwell,	John Waddill, Jr.,
James A. Washington,	John T. Wheat, Jr.,
Wilson C. Whitaker,	Edmund W. Wilkins,
John L. Wooster.	

The Speeches of the Graduates were fine pieces of composition, and handsomely delivered. Being necessarily limited to a short space of time, a few of the prominent features were presented in an effective manner. The style was graceful and forcible; "strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full."

At night the large "Assembly Room," which is not yet finished, was filled with a crowd of youths and maidens, "chasing the glowing hours with flying feet."

I very much doubt whether any part of the world can produce a better looking assembly than was then and there assembled. The students are the handsomest and most gentlemanly set of young men I have ever seen; and the State has cause to be proud of them physically as well as intellectually.

Every thing went off in an orderly and agreeable manner. Some young men from a distance, wholly unconnected with the College, created a little disturbance, but it was promptly put down by the courteous and efficient Marshall, C. Bryan, of Raleigh, and his Assistants, and the visiting youngsters left with a decided impression that Chapel Hill was a "*fast*" place.

The number of persons in attendance was large though not so great as on some former occasions; the weather was pleasant, and altogether it was one of the most agreeable Commencements that was ever attended by

Your friend,

AN ALUMNUS.

GROWTH OF THE ICE TRADE. During the year 1836, an enterprising firm in Boston shipped to Calcutta a large quantity of Apples, and as a means of preserving them, they were packed in ice, and arrived out in good condition. The ice, however proved unexpectedly a more lucrative species of merchandize than the fruit. It was sought for with avidity. Since this period thousands of cargoes of this Hot English Glass, as the natives termed it, have been shipped from that city alone; and employment given, during the season, to some fifteen hundred laborers.

[For the Standard.]

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN FRANKLIN.

At a Meeting of many of the citizens of the County of Franklin, held in the Court House on the 29th of May, which was called to order by Jno. D. Hawkins, Esq., on his motion Col. H. J. G. Ruffin was called to the Chair, and Young Patterson, Esq., appointed Secretary. John D. Hawkins then explained the object of the Meeting, and introduced Gen. R. M. Saunders, who addressed the Meeting at great length in a clear, forcible, and convincing manner; so much so, that many walked up to the Books after the address and took Stock, and thereby first showed their friendship for the work, when before that, they were considered as neutral to it; and from the impulse given in favor of it by Gen. Saunders' Speech, good results will follow.

John D. Hawkins, Esq., then moved the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS, It is important to the best interests of Franklin County that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road should be rebuilt under the Charter granted by the last Legislature, and that all proper means be resorted to to get the Stock taken for that purpose, therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three persons in each District in the County, to call upon the citizens of their District for Stock in aid of this great work.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed for Louisburg District, James H. Yarbrough, Joel K. King and DeWitt C. Stone.

For Foster's District—Gen. Littlejoin, Dr. Peter Foster and Daniel S. Hill, Esq.

For Hayesville District—Isaac H. Davis, Phil. B. Hawkins and Herbert H. Hight.

For Franklinton District—Maj. Thomas, Dr. Green, and William F. Hilliard, Esq.

For Galloway's District—Benjamin King, Wm. O'Green and T. T. Clifton, Esq'rs.

For Sam'l Harris' District—R. T. Jeffreys, Wm. Jeffreys and Samuel Harris, Esq'rs.

For Dunn's District—Dr. E. Crudup, Dr. A. Crudup and Dr. Cooley.

For Davis' District—A. H. Davis, Wilson D. Webb and J. E. Lankford, Esq'rs.

For Cook's District—Dr. Thomas Davis, G. W. Stamper and A. W. Pearce, Esq'rs.

For Debnam's District—Dr. Wm. Debnam, Thos. A. Person, and Wm. J. Branch, Esq'rs.

The progress of the business of the meeting having engendered an animated feeling for the success of the work, it broke up under good prospects; and for the able and efficient part acted by Gen. Saunders, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of Daniel S. Hill, Esq.:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. R. M. Saunders, for the able, interesting, and instructive Speech delivered by him before this meeting.

A vote of thanks was unanimously voted to the President and Secretary, for their able manner in conducting the business of the meeting.

H. J. G. RUFFIN, *President.*

Y. PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN MECHANICS. We have frequently thought that the practice of purchasing at a great distance from home, in the Northern States, such articles as could easily be manufactured and furnished at our own doors, exhibits consummate folly on the part of the South. Such a course of trade is not only calculated (but certainly has the effect) to drain the Southern States of a large proportion of their cash resources—to dishearten mechanics and artists, and expel them from amongst us. Only a few weeks ago on our return from a trip up the Ohio river curiosity induced us to notice the marks on some of the freight, and we saw more than a hundred old fashioned, stained bedsteads made of popular and other common wood, shipped at Cincinnati and directed to Mobile, Ala. On the same boat were six wagons taken to pieces and laid up on the hurricane deck. The wood-work was rough and smeared with red paint, and the iron work was not better than can be made in any town in the South. These *exquisite* specimens of northern skill in the mechanic arts, were *di ected* to Montgomery, Ala., a large, beautiful, prosperous commercial city—the capitol of the State. The presumption is, there were wood, iron, red paint and mechanics, in both of those Alabama cities; and there was no necessity for purchasing such wagons and furniture in a distant State. There is an unaccountable, and we think, censurable reluctance to purchase articles made in our own towns We think it highly probable that if a hatter, shoemaker, tailor, saddler, or other tradesmen, who is amongst us, and not liberally supported, were to leave his residence and locate in New York, Philadelphia, or some other northern city, his southern acquaintances, who might meet him there, would patronize him more than than they did when he lived amongst them. Such is the passion for far-*fetched* commodities. But we think the *unkindness*, (to say nothing of the usurpations and arrogance) of our northern brethren, is bringing us to reflect, and arousing us to a sense of our interest, on this subject; and unless they greatly improve in their deportment, they may hereafter expect to receive much less of southern cash than they have been accustomed to enjoy.

Holly Springs Palladium.

A WARNING VOICE. The annexed paragraph is copied from the *Day Book*, an able neutral journal, published in the city of New York. It presents, clearly, the state of sentiment at the North. The South is told, emphatically, that she cannot rely upon Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, or Vermont, to do her justice; and she is further warned "to unite" and "take care of herself." The contract which the Northern States entered into with the Southern, has been, and will continue to be, effectually nullified in an important particular, and this is only the incipient step towards a general movement for the destruction of the institutions of the latter. The *Day Book* says:

"Massachusetts has pledged herself in the constitution of the Union to give up fugitives from labor. Her recent acts, not only in the election of Sumner, but in the resistance of her people to the arrest and the return of Sims, show most distinctly that she does not mean to fulfil her contract; that her citizens are dishonest, and will repudiate the debt and break the bond whenever they can. They have submitted to the United States because they must. But submission to force, and acquiescence to agreement, are very different things. We are no disunionists or secessionists; but we say distinctly to the South, and with sorrow and shame, you cannot rely upon the people of Vermont, or New York, or Ohio, to do you justice. You must take care of yourselves, your institutions, your property, your wives, your little ones, and your firesides. The quicker you unite in this decision the better will it be for you."

HE BLOWED HIMSELF. When General Dockery wrote that celebrated letter to a Raleigh paper, about a certain Whig candidate now before this District for a seat in Congress, he stated that he was 'a man of great firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect.' As the General was referring to the gentleman from Richmond, he might have said that he was of large *understanding* and of 'great strength' of body; but he thought, we suppose, that every one could perceive that, by looking at him, and he would refer to those other qualities not so manifestly apparent.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that Gen. Dockery himself was both the man who praised and the man who was bepraised.

But that makes no difference. We glory in a man who when he finds no one else will blow his trumpet, has the independence to catch it up himself and give one of those perfect Gabriel blasts that will arouse the whole world to the knowledge of his greatness and orginality, to say nothing of his "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect."

Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS. The kind of a half celebration in New Orleans recently, of the landing of the Cuban invaders at Cardenas, so excited the ire of the Spanish residents in the city, that they determined to have a procession, as a public manifestation of their joy, that "Castillian loyalty has triumphed in the Island of Cuba," and for the purpose of paying "homage to the administration of President Fillmore." The card announcing this determination created so much indignation that Mayor Crossman intimated to the Spanish Consul his fears of the inability of the police to prevent its being dispersed by force. The Consul advised the subjects of her Catholic Majesty residing in New Orleans to abandon the procession. This advice they prudently determined to follow, and the procession was accordingly abandoned. Much ill-feeling and probably bloodshed would have followed, had the original plan been adhered to.

[For the Standard.]

GENERAL DOCKERY'S DEFEAT!

MR. HOLDEN: As your Standard has a circulation so general and extensive, it is entirely proper that you should have an account, brief though it be, of the encounter here between the renowned General Dockery of "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect," and his competitor in the Congressional Campaign, Hon. Green W. Caldwell, the pride of the District.

It had been understood generally that they would meet to-day (Tuesday, June 3d,) in the grove at the Presbyterian Church, and by 3 o'clock, a very respectable audience in numbers, had gathered around the stand, and General Dockery arose with all that mock dignity which he can so well *assume*, and proceeded to teach his *constituency*, as he fancies them to be, what genuine politics are, what true patriotism consists of, and particularly how great the General could prove himself on such an important occasion.

I shall not attempt to give yourself and readers a full sketch of the remarks made by General Dockery, as the papers of the District will doubtless attend to that matter, and especially as so much stupidity would be a greater burthen than has been imposed upon the columns of the Standard, for a long time, and greater than the editor could with any complacency see inflicted upon them. But to several points, as the General facetiously called them.

To prepare the audience for a complete failure, the General told them that he was very ignorant of book learning, and did not know much of any thing in general about politics, and about as much in particular about law; but still, he would give them a very lucid, cogent and able dissertation upon politics and "constitutional law" (!!!) The orator needn't have told them about his ignorance and want of book learning, as he had not proceeded very far in his remarks, before every one present was perfectly satisfied upon *that "point."*

The general features of the General's speech may be briefly summed up as follows:

1st. That he was a great man, and was in Congress once where he reflected great lustre upon the country by having his votes recorded among the "archives of the nation."

2d. That his illustrious career there is before the people; and if they would learn lessons of wisdom and greatness, let them go to the journals or "*the archives*" and pause, ponder and tremble over the brilliancy of his fame.

3d. That he once voted with Mr. Calhoun. This we all admit was an honor to the General. But it is a great pity he has fallen from his ancient renown, and disgraces that, the only period of his life, that he did any thing worth boasting of.

4th. That the Government of the United States is *supreme*, and that we owe *allegiance* to it only.

5th. That the States were once sovereigns, but ceased to be such when the confederacy was formed, and that when it was formed *the States were told* they could no longer be sovereigns. Who *told* them Mr. Editor? Have you not always thought the States in forming their confederacy were conferring with each other, talking among themselves, compromising and deferring differences, &c? Where does Gen. Dockery get this higher power which he says, told the States that they ceased to be sovereigns? Would the States themselves have told each other? Never! If they did, when and where? Can Mr. D. tell? But,

6th. Gen. Jackson was a Federalist, and believed the States were not sovereigns. Mr. D. put this very tremblingly; for he *felt* that Mr. Caldwell would make him eat his words upon it, which the Major really did most successfully.

7th. He would vote ships of war—not only ships but steamboats; and not only steam boats, but gun boats; and would not stop here, but would give the President the entire militia of the country to subdue South Carolina, if she should secede.

I am unable to convey to you in words sufficiently strong the indignation this aroused in the bosom of every one present. After the above expression had reached the ears of the audience they listened with no patience to anything which followed from the lips of the free soil speaker. For you must agree, Mr. Editor, that no one but one having strong free soil sympathies could have given utterance to any such abolition vindictiveness against a Southern State.

In a part of Mr. Dockery's remarks he had said he admired South Carolina, he applauded their patriotism and bravery exhited in every war. He had friends and connections over there who were dear to him. But mark you, Gen. Dockery is willing to turn the batteries of Fillmore against, not only those whose bravery and patriotism have carried them triumphantly through many a battle field, but upon the bosoms of his "friends and relations." Can depravity reach a darker and a lower depth?

There was no sort of connection, no argument, no reasoning, no anything in Mr. Dockery's speech, which the merest tyro in politics running for a County Court office could not successfully have upset. Indeed there was not one of those things in his speech, except such as would be called so by a considerable stretch of courtesy. He lost largely by coming to Charlotte; and Green Caldwell's vote will be overwhelming, if Gen. Dockery does not go home and quit attempting to make speeches. Mr. Caldwell will beat him any way, it is believed, but if he will only continue to make such speeches, it will aid the Captain's cause much.

I have only to add that Capt. Caldwell's speech demolished the General entirely. I have been unable to find a Dockery Mecklenburg man since. All are delighted with the Captain, to whom you will join me in wishing success. BONFIRE.

THE VICTIMS OF SPANISH DESPOTISM. Under this heading, the New Orleans Delta of the 20th publishes the following:

We have received by private intelligence, on Sunday, accounts of the execution of two more victims of the blood-thirsty Government, which now enjoys the protection of this free republic. The organ of Mr. Fillmore declares that the Cubans enjoy so much liberty as they desire or deserve. Such examples as the following will show how much truth there is in this declaration. If the heroism and fortitude of martyrs prove the sincerity of their faith and patriotism, the cause of Cuban liberty has shown that its advocates are men of the true spirit of those

"Immortal names that were not born to die;"

who have offered up their lives as willing sacrifices on the altar of their country—whose blood has been frequently poured out as the seed of liberty in their native land.

"On the 5th of May, another victim of Spanish despotism yielded up his life in the same manner that Montes de Oca had done. He was Carlos Collins, a native of Matanzas and a member of one of the best families of that city. He was about 25 years of age, brave, sagacious, and devoted to his country; he died under the garote like a true patriot, proclaiming to the last his "treason."

A still more conspicuous example of Cuban devotion, was the case of Manuel H. Ramirez, aged 24. He was a handsome, genial, generous, patriotic young man, of great learning, and a profound mathematician. Although young, he was the master-spirit of the College of Cuba, in which he filled the principal chair of learning. No young man in the Island was more highly esteemed. He was especially beloved in Havana. Ramirez had read too much to be a subject; he gave his prayers, his countenance, to the effort to liberate this oppressed Isle. Suspected, tried, and convicted upon the testimony of hired spies, he died like a hero and patriot, professing with his last words, his devotion to the cause of his country's freedom.

These are a few examples of the men who have thus died in a cause which the President of the United States has declared to be one of "robbery and plunder." Let the patriotic people of the Republic determine whether such are the deeds of marauders, of pirates, and of plunderers.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS. We have been indebted to the politeness of the Commissioner of the Customs for the following comparative statements of receipts from customs, exclusive of California and Oregon, made up to the 5th instant:

From July 1, 1849, to March 31, 1850,		$29,819,848
In April and May, 1850,		6,798,642
		$36,618,490
From July 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851,	$36,737,486	
In April and May, 1851,	7,611,577	
		44,349,063
Increase,		$ 7,730,573

Washington Republic.

SERIOUS STREET RENCONTRE IN LYNCHBURG, VA. We learn from the Richmond Republican that a serious rencontre took place on Thursday, in the town of Lynchburg, between the editor of the Virginian, A. W. C. Terry, Esq., and Mr. James C. Saunders, son of Dr. James Saunders, one of the members of the Convention now in session in Richmond. The difficulty between Messrs. Saunders and Terry grew out of certain strictures made by the latter gentleman, in the columns of the Virginian, upon the course of the father of the former, in regard to the Basis Question, so long under discussion in the State Convention. It is said that the combatants met in the street, after an article to which Mr. Saunders took exception had appeared on Thursday morning in the Virginian. Some words were passed, and both parties drew their weapons—revolvers—and fired several shots, most of which took effect, and are supposed from all accounts to be fatal.

THE LYNCHBURG AFFAIR. We have been favored with the following melancholy extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, dated Lynchburg, June 5, 1851:

JAS. C. SAUNDERS, Jr.—A. W. C. TERRY. "About 8 o'clock this morning these gentlemen met in front of the Market House: Saunders asked if this was Mr. Terry, and the latter replied in the affirmative, when Saunders struck him with a stick. Terry forthwith drew one of Colt's revolvers and fired; when Saunders drew a small pistol and fired also. Five shots were then exchanged between them: 3 by Terry, and 2 by Saunders. Both then clinched, and were in the act of committing upon each other further violence, Terry with a knife, and Saunders with Terry's revolver, which he had wrested from him, when they were separated. Terry was borne off to Dr. Blackford's, and Saunders to Mosby & Holcombe's—both regarded as mortally wounded. Terry received one of Saunders' balls in the centre of his breast or stomach; Saunders received one of Terry's balls just above the navel, and it passed out on the left side just above the hip-bone. They are both lying insensible.

Capt. Biggers attempted to separate them, when he was shot by Terry through the arm, and by Saunders through the leg, and is very severely though not dangerously waunded.

P. S. Saunders died to-day at 5 o'clock."

Another letter, dated June 5th, 7 o'clock, P. M., gives us the following additional details: "Mr. Terry now lies quite composed; he has been cool all the time; his wounds have bled very freely outside; faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Saunders' wound bled inwardly all the time; he vomited much blood, and died at 5½ o'clock this evening. Captain Biggers is severely wounded."

P. S. A passenger in last evening's cars, was informed by some one, who left Lynchbvrg two hours after the departure of the mail on Friday morning, that Mr. Terry also was dead. This intelligence was not confirmed yesterday. Indeed, no letters from Lynchburg were received yesterday, that we could hear of. We trust that the news may be unfounded.

Richmond Enquirer.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The whole burthen of the Whig press of this State, seems to be, how to abuse most effectually our sister State. The noble stand taken by South Carolina, instead of being imitated is decried; there is no friendly remonstrance in the tone—no dignified appeal to generous feeling—no sympathy—but a bitter, vindictive, uncompromising hostility, that would come with more grace from Federal Massachusetts, than a twin sister. The Democrats of our State, are far more generous, for though many of them, the larger portion we may say, do not believe in the *policy* of *separate* State action, they contend for the *right* of secession, not knowing how soon northern aggression may bring about that cooperation of the South, which the present or past seems not yet to have done. The doctrine of nullification so strongly condemned in '33 and 35, and which caused two vessels of war to be placed in Charleston harbor to enforce the laws, assumes a new feature when put in practice in Massachusetts and Vermont, to nullify a *constitutional* act of Congress; for the Fugitive Slave Law as passed, is merely a section of the Constitution itself, served up *a la mode* to humbug the unwary. Every thing South Carolina does, or threatens to do, invests her northern "sisters" with a holy horror—but let the same steps be taken by northern fanatics, and all is *right*. In conversation with a friend recently from the North, we learn that he attended divine service on the Sabbath, when, to his surprise, the minister from his pulpit, solicited, contributions, to feed the numerous fugitives in that town concealed, and to raise a fund to assist all others, who, like them have fled from bondage.

We hear nothing of these things in those presses who take pride in abusing South Carolina—who seem to forget that she is not even contending for a share of the soil her valor helped materially to win—but an inherant right—a guaranteed right—a right she never surrendered, nor never will—the right to regulate her own internal affairs, and protect her institutions from being corrupted by either a foreign or a domestic foe.

If we cannot agree with South Carolina in principle, we have no right to condemn her—as she came into the Union voluntarily, she can go out so—but then will be no time for recrimination, it will be one when better feelings should be aroused—and if we are not mistaken, one would be, that might unite the whole South in a common cause.

But South Carolina will not secede we trust; honest counsels may yet prevail in our National Assembly, and a *genuine* compromise be effected that will heal all dissensions. But the rights of the States must still be guaranteed. If Vermont and Massachusetts wish to secede, they have a right—and let them go!

Lincoln Courier.

PUBLIC MEETING AT HAMBURG, S. C. A meeting of the people of Hamburg and its vicinity took place there on Saturday last, according to the Augusta Chronicle. Capt. A. J. Hammond was called to the Chair; and Mr. Stiles acted as Secretary. A Committee of thirty-three was appointed to report business for the action of the meeting.

Mr. Owens of Barnwell first addressed the meeting. He took strong grounds against separate State action; showed its fallacy, and the ruin it would bring on the State of South Carolina. He showed that it was all important for South Carolina to await the action of her sister slave States. He was in favor of a Southern Confederacy. The Committee then reported a Preamble and Resolutions *against separate State action.*

Mr. Boyce of Fairfield, succeeded Mr. Owens, occupying the same ground, with much energy and effect. At the conclusion of his speech the vote was taken, and the Preamble and Resolutions *unanimously adopted.*

Rich. Enq.

Jenny Lind and Barnum—Firemen's Procession.

NEW YORK, June 9th. By mutual arrangement to-day between Barnum and Jenny Lind, their engagement terminates with to-night's concert. Miss Lind will carry out Barnum's arrangements here and give the two concerts advertised. It is her intention to give concerts in several parts of the country on her own account. Barnum contemplates going to the World's Fair in the steamer North America, which leaves New York for Galway on the 17th, and will be accompanied by Legrand Smith.

Jenny Lind's concert to-night is crowded to overflowing.

Three hundred thousand dollars in specie were taken out to-day to Bermuda, London and Havre. The Merlin, for St. Thomas, took out $120,000.

The Flood in the upper Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, June 7. The Mississippi at last accounts was still rising at St. Louis. All the American bottom, the levee portion of the city, and Quarantine Island, was under water. Considerable damage had been done to goods on the levee and in the warehouses, and business was almost suspended.

The river was still rising at Cairo. The accounts from the upper rivers represent them as rapidly increasing in volume, and sweeping away every species of property. The rains had benn very heavy and the damage occasioned immense.

Painful News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1851. Private accounts from Mexico convey the distressing intelligence that a great drouth has for a long time prevailed in the State of Zacatecas. No rain had fallen since last August, and a general famine was impending. Corn was worth $9 per bushel.

DIED,

In this City, on the 9th instant, Mary Stuart, eldest daughter of S. W. Whiting, aged 7 years and ten months.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July.

Now Landing, the following articles selected with great care in view of the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,		Figs	200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,			150 do. Half,
Prunes,			75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,		Almonds,	500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,			Do. 500 " Denie,
Raisins,			Do. 500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,			Do. 800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "		Walnuts,	400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,			500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,		Dates,	700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,			1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

The Greensborough Patriot, Hillsborough Recorder, Warrenton News, and Milton Chronicle, will copy the above three times, and forward their accounts to Mr. M.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 61—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S R., Belford, Nash county.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 7th of July, under the charge of Mr. EDWIN L. BARRETT, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in the best preparatory Schools. The Academy is situated about 200 yards from the residence of the Subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, equi-distant from Louisburg and Shocco Springs. Every attention will be paid both to the morals and literary pursuits of the Students. Board can be had with the subscriber and also in the families of Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. Jourden. Jones, living within half a mile of the Academy at $6 50 per month.

Tuition, Languages,	$15.00 per session.
English Branches,	10.00. " "

WM. J. BRANCH.

Louisburg. June 5, 1851. 872—3w.

The Weekly Register will insert three times.

CEDAR GROVE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 7th of July next, and continue for five months.

TERMS.

Tuition in Latin, Greek, and English branches of Mathematics,	$15,00
English,	10,00

Board, including Room, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Fuel, can be had in good families in the neighborhood at prices varying from six dollars to six and a half per month.

Students joining the School are charged with tuition for the session, no deductions being made except in cases of protracted illness. SAM'L. W. HUGHES.

Cedar Grove, N. C., June 1st, 1851. 872—2wpd.

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Nineteenth term of this School will commence on Thursday, the 12th of June, and continue till November 15th.

For a circular, containing full particulars as to the terms, &c. enquire of the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

May 29th, 1851. 61—2t.

The Weekly Register will please copy till 15th July 1851.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Fall term of this institution will open on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next.

Though pupils are received at all periods of the session, prompt attendance at the *beginning* is earnestly recommended, as it tends much to facilitate the proper organization of classes and a judicious arrangement of studies.

For Circulars containing particulars address Mrs. J. J. Finch, Raleigh, N. C.

May 29, 1851. 870—wtd.

Weekly Register copy 4 times.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Second Term of the present year will begin on Monday, the 7th of July, and end on the first Thursday in December. For particulars address

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, May 26th, 1851. 60—1m.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of twenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purpose, constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD. & CO.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 828—

Harper's New Monthly Just Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 4, 1851. 62—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Watches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons,
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders,
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.. on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

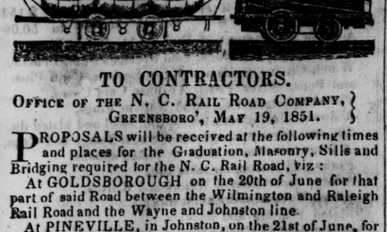
The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplisment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
223 Miles Long.



TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
GREENSBORO', MAY 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz:

At GOLDSBOROUGH on the 20th of June for that part of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.

At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road crosses the Neuse, about four miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23d of June, for that part of said road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.

At HILLSBOROUGH on the 25th of June, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that part of said road in Alamance.

At GREENSBOROUGH on the 8th of July, for all that part of said road between the Alamance line and Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c., Of every Section of said Road will be ready for exhibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of June, viz:

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 6 1-2 miles West of Raleigh;

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line;

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lexington;

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.

The Engineers will make appointments and give due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to delay the commencement of their contract beyond the first of January, 1852, and the completion thereof by the first of January, 1854—receiving in payment on their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—the other half in cash.

By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. Rail Road.

May 22, 1851. 59- td.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

CONFECTIONARIES,
FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.
Sam'l. H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
LATEST FASHIONS.
OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Literary Notice.

A. W. LEWIS, Esq., will address the Students of the Franklin Institute, on the 6th of June. Rhetorical Exercises by the Students during the day and at night. Examination on the 5th. Examination of the Belford Female Institute on the 4th.

D. S. RICHARDSON.

May 22, 1851. 59—2t.

PEPSIN
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wondertul remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Chêni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

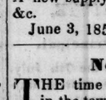
EVERY MAN
HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.
At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

NEW MUSIC.
Just Received at the New Music Store.



RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of
New and Fashionable Music.
among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flutes &c. K. W. PETERSILIA.

June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY
(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. B. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Dwelling House & Lot in Leasburg.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House with kitchen and other necessary out houses, situated on the South side of Main street, near the middle of the village of Leasburg in Caswell County, N. C., is offered for sale or rent on moderate terms, and if sold a liberal discount will be given,

Leasburg is proverbial as a healthy and pleasent Village, and has Male and Female Schools—the latter, one of the most flourishing in the State.

PAUL & McILWAINE.
per N. J. PALMER, *Att'y.*

Milton, N. C. June 3, 1851. 871—3t.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of *Simon Suggs*. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Books Recently Published.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1851, $1,25; Lives of the Queens of Scotland by Agnes Strickland, author of Queen's of England, vol. 1, ready, $1,00; Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland, 2 vol, 2,50; Reveries of a Bachelor by J. R. Marvel, 1,25; Edgar A. Poe's Works, 3 vol's 4,00; The Cæsars, by Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," 75; Mansfield (E. D.) on American Education, 1,25, a work of great practical value to every intellectual American. For sale by
WM, L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 5, 1851. 62—

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER,
Comm'rs.

June 11. 63—td.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 28th of May, 1851, by Allen Edwards, living three miles from Jones Grove, a bright sorrel Mare, supposed to be ten years old, shod all round, with long feet, fore tap cut off, no brands, some Saddle spots, valued at seventy-five dollars.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, *Ranger.*

June 11. 63—3t.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

WILL be let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Wooden BRIDGE across Neuse River, known as the Powell's Bridge, on the 14th instant, at the old Bridge place.

J. D. POWELL,
REDDICK HUNTER,
J. O. JEFFREYS.
Commissioners.

June 2d, 1851. 61—td.
The Register will copy till day.

NOTICE.

THE 2rd Annual Meeting of the Members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on the first Monday in July ensuing, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, for the year ending July, 1852.

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

May 19, 1851. 58—

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal. Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libue Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm. Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr.: Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.
IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness. M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

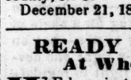
NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To the Heirs of Wm. Wooten, d ec.

THE heirs of the estate of William Wooten, deceased, t wit: Nancy Johnson, Edward Wooten, Benjamin Wooten, and Willis Wooten, who are non-residents of this State, are hereby notified that the Executor of said estate has in his hands some funds belonging to said heirs; and they are hereby requested to come forward and receive the same.

JAMES ARRINGTON, *Executor*

Ransom's Bridge, Nash Co., May 18, 1851. 57—4t.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes.

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

THE FAUQUIER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightfu one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1841. 59—2m.

Laurel Hill Cotton Factory
To be Sold.

THIS very valuable property, situated on the South Fork, about three quarters of a mile west of Lincolnton, having attached to it about 25 acres of land on both sides of the River, including a good shoal, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 14th day of July next, by the undersigned, as a commissioner appointed for that purpose by a decree of the Court of Equity, held for Lincoln County, at Spring Term 1851.

The Factory has 7 36 inch cards; 1 Rail Road Head; 1 Drawing Frame; 4 Spinning Frames, 128 spindles each; 3 Rheels; 1 Picker and Willow; 2 14 Bobbin speeders; 1 Grinding machine; and all other machinery that is necessary for manufacturing cotton yarn.

All of the machinery is of the latest improvements, and was made by Charles Danforth & Co., Patterson, N. J. It has only been in use about 12 months, during which time it has become justly celebrated for the superior yarn it has turned out.

The sale will be made on the premises.

TERMS. One half of the purchase money payable one year after date—the other half two years after date, with bond and security. W. WILLIAMSON,
C. & M. in E.

Lincolnton, May 17, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 58—3t.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those
CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS!
a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL
In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100
} in adv'ce.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

DUPONT'S POWDER,
Reduction of Prices.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promply attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

ilmington, 25th April, 1851. 865—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kalooleh," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,
W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of Lnglish Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.
HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of
$ 7000 Worth of Superior
READY MADE CLOTHING,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can
Exhibit to their Customers,
The Largest and Cheapest Stock
In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express.

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No.* 9, *Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my
Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,
where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.

THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

Decmber 4, 1850. 10-

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin, one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at
TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arrow Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,
T. A. MITCHELL.

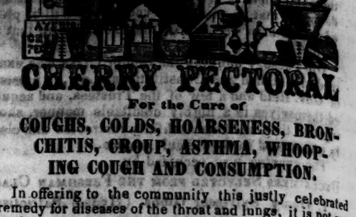
Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.



CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonaly diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine